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tive plenty on the coral and continental islands of the Caribbean group is due to the absence of carbonate of lime in the former and its presence in the latter.

Remarks on the exuviae of snakes.—DR. BENJAMIN SHARP further spoke on the exuviae of two snakes, which were shed in the laboratory of the Academy two days previously. These snakes, *Eutanceia sirtalis*, B. & G., had been presented to the Academy on the 19th of March, 1890, and had been captured the day before in New Jersey. The whole process of shedding the skin had been observed. One of the snakes was in the water when first seen, and coming out upon the sod it shrugged and shook itself for a moment; then getting between the glass of the vivarium and the box containing the earth, the skin parted at the jaws and the animal crawled out leaving the exuvia. The cerebral portion being fixed, the animal passed through the opening, so that the discarded skin, as is always the case, was turned wrong side out. One of the specimens was interesting as it was entirely perfect, without the slightest rent and not a scale missing. The other was perfect, but there was a considerable rent on each side of the jaw. The operation took less than one minute. The snake was startled about the middle of the process. It crawled away from the exuvia very rapidly.

APRIL 22.

Mr. THOMAS MEEHAN, Vice-President, in the chair.

Twenty-three persons present.

The following were presented for publication:—

“New East Indian Land Shells.” By H. A. Pilsbry.

“Description of a new species of *Helix*.” By John Ford.

APRIL 29.

The President, Dr. LEIDY, in the chair.

Twenty-six persons present.

The following were elected members:—

Abraham Barker, William K. Shryock and Walter Conrad.

The following was ordered to be printed:—